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The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER

Vol. 20.

De Kalb, Illinois., May, 1903.

No. 5.



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HOMES

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

It is gradually brought to light that the Civil war has made great changes, freed the slaves, and in consequence has made the large land owners poor and finally freed the land from the original holders who would not sell until they were compelled to do so. There are some of the finest of land in the market at very low prices, land that produces all kinds of crops, grasses, fruits, and berries; fine for stock. You find green truck patches, such as cabbage, turnips, lettuce, kale, spinach, etc, growing all the winter. The climate is the best all the year around to be found, not too cold nor too warm. Good water. Healthy. Railroads running in every direction. If you desire to know all about Virginia send 10c for three months subscription of the VIRGINIA FARMER to the Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.

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To my Buff Leghorns during the past eight years, in which they have been bred, probably exceed in number those awarded to any other breeds. I have this year for the first time, under color on females and females as good as the Buff Cochins, no one has got better, at least I have not heard of it. Large circular free. Eggs \$2.

Geo. S. Barnes.

Battle Creek, Mich.

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Money in Honey!

The American Bee-Keeper

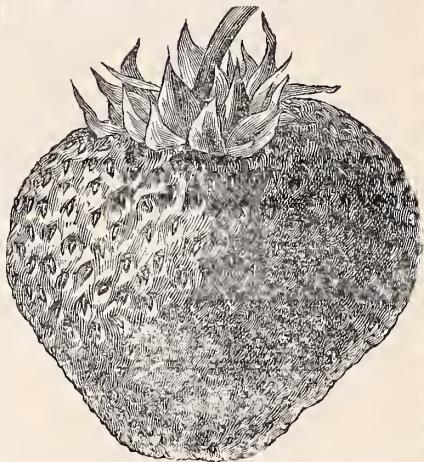
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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 20.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, MAY, 1903.

No. 5.

Why I Breed Buff Leghorns.

Every one who keeps chickens, whether it be on the farm or in the city whether they keep a dozen or a thousand, wants to keep the breed that will pay them the best. The farmer wants the kind that will rustle for themselves and pick up their own living or with the exception of an occasional feed of corn, and will lay the most egg, or in fact bring in the best returns with the least possible trouble.

The city man who has to buy all his chicken feed wants the breed will eat the least and lay the most. So much for the prelude now for the text.

I have to keep chickens on a city lot and have not time or room to keep a large number, but winter from sixty to seventy-five I purchased the first Buff Leghorn eggs about nine years ago from a firm that imported them, and have been so well pleased with them that I discarded all the other breeds I had. The little chicks are hardy, and if good care is given them very few die, and they grow so quickly they make good broilers, their rich yellow skin making them very attractive. Their flesh is very tender and sweet. The chicks mature very quickly, the pullet beginning very early in the fall, and if kept in a warm, tight house will keep it up all winter. I have found that their combs do not freeze any easier than a Plymouth Rock's. I have gotten fresh eggs when the mercury was down to 28 below zero. Some object to leghorns because they fly so easily and are hard to keep in a yard. I grant that they can fly, but that they will not fly over a fence unless they are frightened. I do not believe there is another variety of fowls that combine so many good qualities as the Buff Leghorns. They are large enough to be good to kill for meat and beauty, I do not know a more beautiful sight than a flock of pure bred Buff Leghorns on a green lawn, with their stylish carriage and beautiful buff plumage that glistens like silk in the summer sunlight, and in the show room there is not a breed that will attract more attention than a good display of Buff Leghorns.

On a farm they come nearer to picking up their own living and give larger returns than any other breed. They lay a very large white egg, and under right condition nearly every egg will produce a smart, healthy chick.

My experience with them has been that under all condition, both favorable and unfavorable, there is not a breed that will

give better returns than the beautiful Buff Leghorn.

We hope that all persons interested in this great laying hens, will join the Buff Leghorn Club at once. Cost only \$1.

My friend, if you have Buff Leghorns to sell.

And want to rake in the almighty dollar; Don't stoop down and whisper in the well But climb up a tree, and "holler."

A duck who had faithfully stuck to his business during the summer and laid several dozen of large, fawn-colored eggs, complained that she was not appreciated. "See that hen over there?" said the duck, she hasn't laid so many eggs as I have nor so big, but but she has books written about her and and verses composed in her honor, while nobody says word about me." "The trouble with you is," said said a wise Buff Leghorn cock that was standing near, "That you don't tell the public what you have done. You lay an egg and waddle off without saying a word, while that sister of mine never lays one without letting every one in the neighborhood know of it. If you want to cut any ice in this community you must learn to advertise."

Cleanliness.

You have heard it said in times passed, that cleanliness is next to godliness. I say unto you now that cleanliness in the poultry business is next to a bank account. Show me the chicken raiser who allows filth to accumulate in all manner of ways, and I'll point a finger at a man that says "Raising chickens don't pay."

Scratch straw that is damp and old and mixed with droppings is a prolific source of evil. Straw is a great aid to egg production, but droppings and filth are not. Have your scratch pen clean enough to go in and take a nap on your self; then the hens will enjoy their work.

Biddy likes a nice nest to lay in. Visions of the fluffy little chick family are in her head while she cuddles down to lay her egg; but if she has to lay it in a lice nest or mite-breeding lot of dirt, her dreams are sure to be fretful and disturbing. Give her nice clean hay or straw, with a little insect powder sprinkled in it; and she can deposit her embryo child happily and comfortably.

Roosts are meant for hen to sleep on. How would you like to all kinds of small vermin crawling on your own bed, and over your limbs? Wouldn't you come down to breakfast "sooter riled and ruffled?" Well Bid-

dy feels the same way. Let her spend her time picking at grain instead of lice. Rub some kerosene on the rooster, and on the hen. Make war on the vermin.

Lime looks clean and white; but it is even sweeter than it looks. Make a nice, creamy bucket of lime wash, and brush some of it on every spot of wall and roof in the coop; then clean up all debris from the floor, and sprinkle some lime dust over the floor of coop and scratch pen.

Have you ever been out camping, run out of water, and had to drink from a muddy puddle? If so you can gain a faint idea of the disgust that must fill the breast of a dignified egg producer, when she has to drink water mixed with other hens droppings. Now have her water fresh and clean. There are many ingenious contrivances for watering fountains. Rightly used, most of them are good but the trouble of it is that the careless man depends upon the ingenuity of the invention too much, and neglects to clean and change the water properly. No patent information is much better than an old time pan unless the water is kept clean and fresh in it.

In summing up, I would say, use plenty of lime and kerosene and elbow greese to keep your hens comfortable, and your egg basket will overflow, causing Biddy and you to be the best of friends.

Remedy For Scaly Legs.

Scaly legs is usually caused by the chicks or fowls sleeping in filthy quarters. It is caused by a small parasite which works underneath the scales of the leg. Sometimes the legs swell to twice their natural size. If the legs of each fowl were anointed once each month with equal parts of sweet oil or kerosene oil, and alcohol they would never become scaly, but would remain in a fine, healthy condition. A good remedy is lard and kerosene oil, equal parts; add enough pulverized sulphur to make a past, then apply this to the legs and bandage them, leaving the bandage on for a week. If at this time the scales are not all peeled off, repeat the application of the same ointment, as it is a sure cure. The bandage may be sewed on, so that it cannot be scratched off by the patient.

Brooders and coops with glass tops or fronts will bear watching these warm May days. When the sun shines out they become veritable ovens.

Brown Leghorn Color.

The color of Brown Leghorns should be plainly understood by this time. Every one should know that the top-color of the male must be even and true, and the same shade of color from back of the comb clear down over the back tail. Where the hackle or saddle shows the orange shading, or the lighter red color, this is not correct. The beauty of the exhibition Brown Leghorn male in richness and evenness of color throughout; and the back of the breast, body, tail and hackle and saddle striping should be rich, glossy brilliant black. These colors alone should be tolerated on a real first-class exhibition male; such males should be used only for producing exhibition males and not for the producing of exhibition females.

The surface-color of exhibition female should be as even as it is possible to have it, No shading what-ever of reddish or dark color should show in any part of the plumage. The light, clear, even shade of light brown, finely penciled with a darker brown, is the demand for color. When you have the body-color of the plumage a dark brown penciled with a darker brown, you are not in keeping with the demands of the Standard, which plainly states that the color must be light brown penciled with a darker shade. If those who breed and exhibit Brown Leghorns would give this matter closer attention they would succeed much better in the showroom. The description of the Standard means just what it says and does not refer to something else or some other shade of color other than described therein; and while it may not be as easy to produce what the Standard calls for, when it is produced it is usually found among the winners when exhibited.

Another matter that should have consideration is the color of the shanks and feet of the Brown Leghorn. The Standard plainly states that shanks other than yellow shall disqualify. At the same time it permits toes to be dusky yellow; but when this dusky yellow extends up upon the shanks it is a disqualification. The Standard does not say that the shanks shall be golden-yellow or pale yellow but it does say bright yellow; but pale yellow does not disqualify. All these high qualities and stringent demands of the Standard makes it more difficult to produce exhibition specimens, but when you have them are that much more valuable for very reason that they are so hard to produce.

Brown Leghorns have advanced more in favor and sold for much higher prices since the new stringent demands of the present Standard were put forth. The harder to produce an exhibition specimen, the more beautiful will be the specimen that variety or breed that are produced; in quality that approaches the demands of the Standard. It is always best work close to the Standard's demands rather to avoid them or to complain of their stringency.

Two Poultry Necessities.

No flock of poultry will be thrifty if they are deprived of grit and water. In the summer when running at large, as a great majority of farm fowls do, they look after their own wants in this regard. But in the winter when the ground is frozen or covered with snow, it is impossible for them to secure either the gravel or the water in the proper condition. Fowls must have grit to grind their food and if they are unable to get its diseases of the digestive apparatus are most likely to result. If the owner has not taken the precaution to secure a supply of screened gravel before the sources of supply are locked up by King Winter, he should buy crushed oyster shells, which are the best material for the purpose that can be used. Many writers on poultry subjects recommend broken crockery, glassware and queensware broken up finely, but its use is always attended with danger of loss. Clean, fresh water is another thing that winter often deprives the fowls of. The usual source of supply, the stream and ponds, are frozen up and as a consequence they are forced to rely on any stagnant water, perhaps the drainings from a manure heap, to satisfy their thirst. This will have a tendency to cause an outbreak of cholera or other destructive diseases that the fowl tribe are incident to when badly managed. Give them pure cold water from the well every day and furnish it to them in vessels that will prevent the fowls from getting into it and contaminating it. Empty out the vessel every night and replenish them every morning and if the weather is so cold as to chill the water lightly warm it so that the birds can take it with comfort and it will warm them up instead of chilling them.

A Permanent Place for a Melon Patch.

No doubt it is a good idea to have one place to be used constantly for a melon patch, if a place convenient to the house and suitable in other respects can be found. A Kentucky farmer, in one of our exchanges, who has adopted the idea, has this to say of it.

Last fall and winter I had a plat of ground manured, plowed and harrowed, then covered several inches deep with straw. When gardening season arrived in the spring, I made openings in the straw eight feet apart each way and planted my melon seed. Of course I had the insects to fight as usual and considerable replanting to do, but finally my vines grew and thrived wonderfully, and the place was a pleasing sight to the melon lover.

Melons large and small peeped through the green vines and made nests in the soft straw. They lay in loving proximity, close enough to make a Southern darkey beam with delight. I had some of the largest and best melons I ever saw, and up to the last of October we had plenty to eat and spare of fine sweet melons, and mine were the only vines or melons I could hear of in the vicinity. I

think this a good, easy plan and will follow for melons, tomatoes, potatoes and cucumbers. All these do well on straw and require no other cultivation or attention than starting the young plant. It will be a benefit to the ground, which will require nothing from year to year but an additional layer of straw, the thicker the better. All the work necessary can be done at odd times, when other work is pressing. I intend to prepare another plat this fall and winter, out of reach of chicken, as they scratch the straw about and let the ground dry and the weeds grow.

Dust On Eggs.

Dust will settle on eggs kept for hatching as well as everywhere else, and it is only reasonable to believe that the egg that has been kept for a week or three weeks will be the better for sponging off in tepid water before being placed in the incubator or under the hen. This should not be done, however, until the eggs are ready to incubated. If they are placed under the hen, further handling of them is unnecessary, but we would like to caution our readers against rough handling of eggs at first test. The embryo is very delicate at this stage, and should be handled very gently. Care should also be exercised lest the egg be allowed to remain before the tester too long, and the embryo killed by the heat of the lamp. It is much better to postpone the first set until the tenth day than to run the risk of mistakes by testing on the fifth. Unless the shell is cracked, there is not enough odor from the unfertilized eggs to do any damage until after twelfth day. A larger per cent of the germs die after the twelfth day than any other time. Last year the hatches everywhere both under hens and incubators were below the average all over the United States. We hope this will be a good season for hatching chicks, and that our readers will let us hear how the hatches are running in their part of the country. If you are making better records than your neighbors, you would also be glad to learn that you were also ahead in the state, and if your hatches are poor, "Misery loves company."

Fattening Geese.

This method in fattening is adopted by the English goose farmer. Geese in good condition should be shut up in a quiet place, shaded from light, where they cannot see other geese at liberty, and should be kept there from twenty-five days. It is beneficial to let them out for about fifteen to thirty minutes the first thing in the morning and also in the evening. The meals they get should be nutritious, and a mixture of barley meal, wheat meal, a little corn-meal and boiled potatoes given warm twice a day is good. About the last ten or twelve days it is advisable to mix a little finely chopped rough fat with the meal. This has the effect of plumping them up, rendering their flesh much more palatable. A trough of clean water should be supplied the birds after the evening meal.

The National Fanciers Federation.

The common grievance of breeders and shippers of poultry and other varieties of live stock in regard to exorbitant express charges and rough handling of stock in transit has been frequently discussed and articles have appeared from time to time in all the fanciers publications. Committees from various associations have from time to time been appointed to wait upon the representatives of various express companies and from time to time rulings have been made apparently favorable to the shippers, but in the long run the abuses complained of have gone on unchecked. The Fraternity at large have at last determined upon a systematic effort to obtain some relief and this has crystallized into an organization known as the "National Fanciers Federation". Among the officers elected are some of the best known fanciers and breeders in the country which of itself is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be pushed and at least a determined effort made to obtain more satisfactory arrangements. It is not the purpose of the Federation to antagonize or usurp the place of any other organization nor is it proposed to begin on open and relentless warfare upon the Express companies. It will seek rather to unite all shippers in a common cause and by acting as a unit compel recognition that will secure needed legislation on the subject. It proposes at the same time to familiarize shippers with the transportation rules of the various companies and instruct them in the proper method of cooping and shipping live stocks. Many shippers persist in using flimsy and unsuitable coops or crates and this is one of the reasons urged by the express companies for the double rate. It has been suggested that the Parcels Post, so popular in many European countries is the proper solution of the Express question, and that all effort should be directed towards securing its adoption. The National Fanciers Federation believes the adoption of the Parcels Post system by the Government would remedy the evils now complained of but do not agree with the suggestion that it will be as easy to secure as an equitable adjustment of rates. The adoption of the Parcels Post would cut off three fourths of the entire revenue of all Express Companies whereas the granting of equitable rates and proper treatment of stock in transit would only mean a very slight reduction in the gross earnings of these corporations. It therefore stands to reason that they will fight the Parcels Post to the last ditch. The organization which has just been completed is meeting with the approval of nine-tenths of the breeders and shippers who have familiarized themselves with its objects and the plans proposed for carrying them out. Members are being enrolled in all parts of the country and the organization will doubtless close up the year one hundred thousand strong. Every breeder who is interested in securing a deduction in charges made for

carrying poultry, dogs, birds or live stock, better treatment of stock in transit, equal rates to all shippers and the assumption of some responsibility on the part of Express Companies for stock injured or killed in transit should learn its plans. The success of the movement depends largely upon the interest taken in it by those it seeks to benefit. Mr. Geo. O. Brown, of Baltimore, Md. the well known judge and writer, also president and secretary of the American Poultry Association is President of the organization. Among other officers are such well known fanciers as J. Fred Crangle, Simsbury, Conn., Dr. F. D. Kendall, Columbia, S. C., Judge D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill., A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., W. T. Wittman, Allentown, Pa., Wm. Elery Bright, Waltham, Mass., J. W. L. Thompson, Burlington, N. C., F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia., Geo. H. Burgott, Lawton Sta., N. Y. and others equally as well known. Full information concerning the Federation may be secured by addressing the secretary, Frank Jenkins, at Richmond, Va.

Boiling an Egg.

The white of an egg is called albumen. It is the most important factor in nutritious animal food, and such vegetables as contain it are most valuable health makers, says a writer in a good housekeeping. The yolk of an egg is principally albumen, but has in addition a certain curiously essential oil. If you heat the white of an egg up to one hundred and thirty four degrees Fahrenheit, it just coagulates and is filmy and jellylike. This is perfectly digestible. Now heat up the white of another egg to one hundred and sixty degrees. It becomes opaque. Heat it up to two hundred and twelve degrees. It becomes hard and is now sufficient for a strong cement, as you can demonstrate by coating the edges of a broken dish with the raw white of an egg and then heating the whole to two hundred and twelve degrees; and to degrees for household convenience, if you wish to mend marble add a little quicklime to the white of an egg the albumen becomes horny. This is what occurs when you overcook a beefsteak. The albumen in the stake becomes like that of an overcooked egg. It is leathery and indigestible. Thus when things are fried until they curl up, like liver, for example, they become indigestible and unnutritious. Let us try an experiment with two eggs for our breakfast. Boil one three minutes in Bridget's old way. Put the other in some of the same boiling water and keep near the fire—on the dining room hearthstone or on the back of the range—for ten minutes then note the difference.—Inland Poultry Journal.

It isn't at all necessary to have a fine or fancy poultry house. Comfort is all a laying hen cares for.

Poultry Yard Fencing

By using poultry netting alone a very strong fence cannot be built even if posts are set close together. Excepting the corner or anchor posts light posts only are necessary. Good yellow locust post 8 feet, if many of them are used, is quite an item of expense. While I bought this kind of posts for this purpose I concluded not to use them except for corner posts. In their place I am using the of posts that came out of an old post and plank fence. The bottom, or rotten part, of these are cut off. Some of them have been set over forty years. The tops we set in the ground about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, leaving about that much above ground. To this we spike a piece of scantling of sufficient length to make the post of regular length to nail the netting to. This makes a very cheap post and for all practical purposes is as good as is needed.

To strengthen the netting I use three strands of wire at top, centre and bottom. These wires are tightened with ratchets, the netting is stretched over them and fastened by using pig rings, closing them with the ringer and nippers. The latter are used to make the points of the rings pass each other so the wires or netting will not slip out of the rings. Netting put up in this way will last for years and look neat. Without these wire stays the netting soon gets out of shape and makes the most undesirable and most unsightly fence possible.

Don't Feed Mashes To Chicks.

Do not, if you value your chicks, feed mashes to them under any circumstances. There is always the temptation to "make them grow a little faster," but my advice is is "Don't." The mash will do that, and and it will make them mature more rapidly, which is just what no sane fancier wishes. I had some Barred Rocks last year, which I began to force with mashes for broilers. They grew famously for a time, and then there was a check. I concluded that I would use the best of my birds as breeders and I changed the regime, but the harm had been done. Several of the pullets began to lay at five months, and the cockerels at the same age were veterans in the art of gallantry to the opposite sex. But the sequel is not so glowing. The pullet layed fairly well at the outset, but they never did afterwards; and taken as a whole, they and their brothers were the biggest set of lobsters I have ever owned. I sold them dirt cheap, reserving only the best. These, too, I finely disposed of at an absurd price for the quality of the stocks, and even then the gentleman who bought them tells me he is disgusted with them. No, sir; no more mashes for chicks for me, unless I want to raise broilers, which I most emphatically do not wish to do.

Except in the mating season, the hens and pullets are better off separate from the males.

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VIZNAGA AND AURORA

GREAT RICHES OF THE VIZNAGA'S ORES.—THE PRINCESSA CLAIM THE GREATEST MINE IN MEXICO, ONE WRITER SAYS—THE MANAGEMENT ECONOMICAL.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Ensenada, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Alamo, inspecting the Viznaga and Aurora mines. There has been so much said about these properties as to their richness, and some contradictory reports, that I determined to see for myself whether or not the Viznaga contained ore that would run \$16,000 to the ton, and if so, (if it did exist) was not taken out.

I found, first a mining camp of great activity and an immense amount of development work going forward on the Aurora properties and ore in quantity and quality rich enough to satisfy the most doubtful and skeptical of investors I can say that any one examining the Princessa claim of this remarkable group of mines will pronounce it the greatest mine in Mexico.

"I do not make this as a statement of an inexperienced man in such matters, for I have seen such producers as the El Oro, with a bullion product of \$5,000 daily; the San Pedro and the Paz Matchula, whose shares are selling at \$780, par value \$100 besides the Homestake, Independence and Comstock. I fear no contradiction when I state that the Aurora group, after one year's

development, will pay equally as well as any of those mentioned. I have never seen such rich ore in a gold mine excepting the Viznaga, located on the very same vein.

I had read somewhere the statement that the Viznaga could mine and mill \$16,000 in one hour. Since seeing the vein, which is fully seven feet in width, I do not doubt it. The question naturally arises—if this gold is so rich, why don't they take it out if it there and pay it in dividends to its stockholders? I want to know myself, and, like a good many other things that do not seem clear to the inexperienced till explained, it is perfectly simple now.

The ore is nearly as valuable as \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Suppose you had a wagon-load of coins, \$5 and \$10 dollar gold pieces and were taking them to the bank, and you mired and broke down. Would you then quite the cart and let every one jump in and hold themselves, or would you stay by your wagon and guard it till you could get a new wagon and get safely away with your money to the bank? Surely the latter. Well, the ore in the Viznaga is almost as valuable as coin. If this lot of rich ore was opened up now, without the proper facilities for handling it there would be thousands of dollars stolen, as every piece no larger than a walnut is worth from \$5 to \$10, and the miners could steal from \$50 to \$100 daily in the present condition of the mine, and it never would be missed.

"But the management of this great property does not propose to abandon the "wagon" and allow the crowd to help themselves. At the proper time, when the machinery is ready and the conditions for safely handling this ore are all arranged, it will be taken out and milled. In the meantime, the vein is boxed up and a guard stands there day and night, while the work goes steadily forward on the new shaft, and a new plant is being installed and the mine put in condition to yield up its great treasure.

"The old mine was gouged and operated in the most careless and indifferent way. The new mine is being timbered and developed on lines of permanence and success. Nowhere have I ever seen gold mines being developed with such business ability as those at Alamo, and in no mine have I ever seen such vein of free gold. You can scarcely pick up a sample of ore from any one of the shafts but what shows the yellow metal to the naked eye.

A whole new plant, drills, hoist and air compressors are being set up on the Ulysses claim, which belongs to the Aurora Extension Company. Here is the same vein and the same quantity and quality of ore as at other point, and the same careful and prudent management.

Send to American Fancier and Breeder for circulars of Douglas Lacey & Co., describing this mine.

When making a wire fence, let the bottom portion of the fence be made of boards as high as two feet from the ground, especially if there are several pens adjoining. This will prevent the cocks from picking and tearing the combs and wattles of each other through the fence, as they would if the wire extended to the ground.

Close fences also make the hens better contented, as they cannot see beyond the range of the yards occupied by them, and also lessens the inclination to fly over. The cost of the fence may be a little greater, but the advantages secured will compensate for it.

Incubator Buyers ! ATTENTION !

Before purchasing your incubators, write to me for catalogue of 12 of the leading incubator manufacturers of the U. S. and make yourselves familiar with the different kinds of machines, prices, etc. H. L. Squires, Wading River, New York.

THINK OF IT

Farms for sale in Eastern Iowa, the best farming lands in the state, at from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Send for list.

A. F. Kearney,
LaMotte, Iowa.

BUY EGGS NOW.

Any enterprising person can make a great deal of money buying eggs at the present prices and holding till fall and winter, when they bring from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. This is a chance that should not be neglected. We furnish an egg preserver that will keep them fresh and in as good condition as when packed. Our method costs one cent per dozen, is very simple, easily applied, and if directions are followed, we guarantee results.

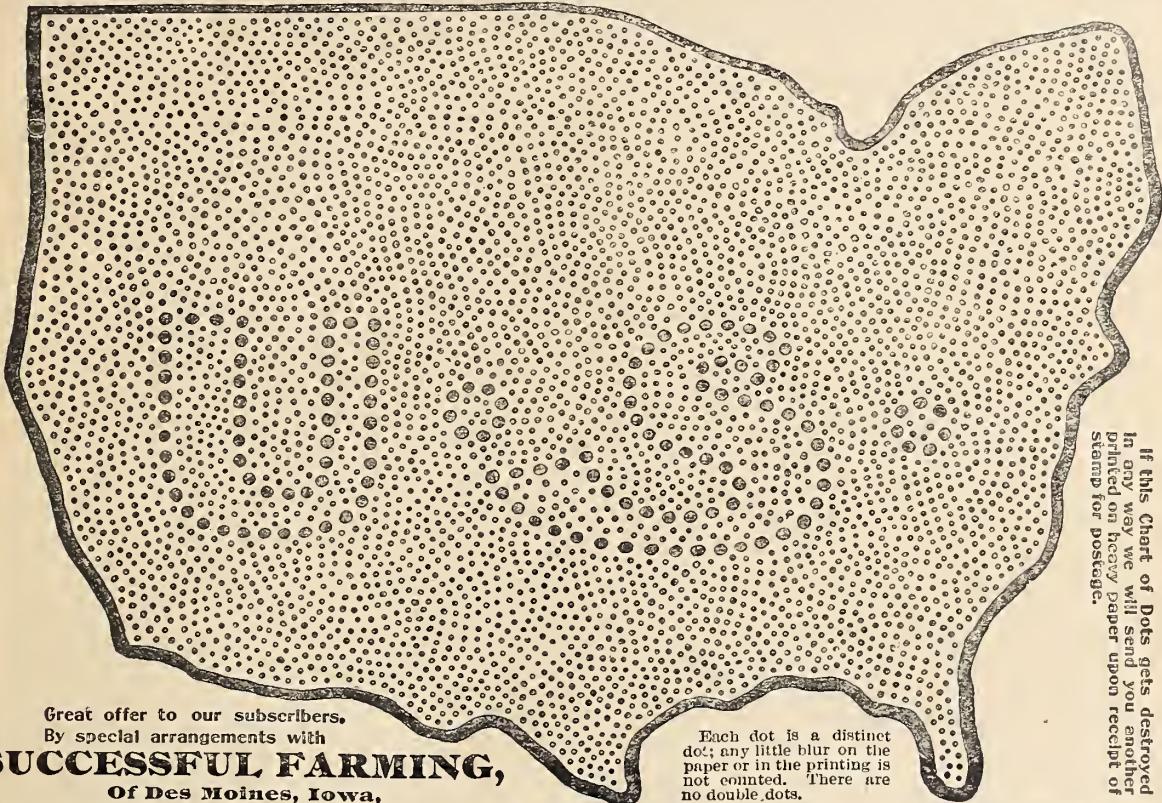
Here is a practical test. Read this letter.

"I get many letters from my old home about preserving eggs. I started 1888, with \$36, bought eggs at 8 to 10 cents in summer, preserved them and sold in winter at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. I preserved eggs 12 years and made \$30,000. My niece started in 1894, with \$10, which she reinvested each year with the profits, and now she has \$16,346, all made from \$10 reinvested for eight years. You can buy eggs from 8 to 10 cents and sell them from 25 to 30; figure the profits yourself. To preserve them costs a cent a dozen. I obtained the Egg Preserver from The People's Supply Co., New Concord, O.

Every farmer, every merchant, every man or woman who has chickens, will be interested in our Egg Preserver. It gives a chance for money to be easily made in the egg business. We shall be glad to send full information to any person interested address THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., No. 9 Moore Block, New Concord, O.

\$1,500.00 FREE IN GRAND PRIZES

TWO \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS.



Great offer to our subscribers.
By special arrangements with

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Of Des Moines, Iowa,

One of the best 32-page illustrated farm papers published, we will give to those who count the dots in the above diagram correctly or nearest correctly, or in case of tie suggest best plan, TWO \$350.00 PIANOS AND \$800.00 IN CASH. Read offer carefully. Greatest offer ever made! You may lose \$500 by not entering contest.

Two \$350.00 Schiller Pianos as first prizes—one to a lady and one to a gentleman; second prize, \$200.00 in cash; third prize, \$100.00; fourth, \$50.00; fifth, \$25.00; next, \$10.00; next, \$5.00; the next twenty-five, \$3.00 each; next thirty-five, \$1.00 each; two special prizes of \$150 each (see below). Surely out of this immense list you can win. If you can count and plan you can.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS: The person giving correct or coming nearest the correct number, gets first prize, next nearest second prize, and so on down the list. The Pianos will be awarded to those who count correct or nearest correct—one to a lady, the other to a gentleman. If there should be a tie in the count for any prize it will be awarded to the one of those tying who suggests best plan of counting the dots. It is likely the person giving nearest the correct count will win as it is no easy matter to count these dots.

GRAND SPECIAL PRIZES—To the gentleman and lady winning the Pianos will be given an additional **Cash Prize of \$150.00 each** if they have three advance subscription counts entered. That is have paid two years in advance to our paper and Successful Farming at \$1.50 for the two years. If you win the piano and have paid one year at 75¢ the judges will give you the piano only. If you win the piano and have **two years paid** you get **\$150.00 extra**. It will pay all to have the three advance counts.

CONDITIONS—Subscriptions must be at 75¢ per year which pays for one year to both **Successful Farming**, and our paper and entitles you to one count; \$1.50 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the grand **\$150 Special Prizes**.

TWO ELEGANT \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS FREE. These are fine prizes and in order to give ladies and gentlemen each an equal opportunity, one will go to a lady and one to a gentleman. Mark your subscription blank below stating whether you wish to enter "ladies' contest" or "gentlemen's contest." Two different members of a family may compete, one in the ladies' and the other in the gentleman's contest, if they wish. 75¢ pays for one year's subscription to both papers and entitles you to one count, or \$1.50 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts, and by taking one on each side of what you think is the correct number you are more likely to win and **besides if you win you get the grand special prizes of \$150 each, which you do not get if you only have one year paid in advance.** See above in regard to special prizes.

She Won a Piano For \$1.00.
"You may say to all the world, I received my piano, an elegant Schiller. I never heard of you until I answered your ad, so you have no favorites. I will answer any body sending stamp.—Daisy Keller, Belle Plain, Iowa,

A Check For \$150.

"Oh I am so glad. Just received your check for \$150. It proves to me that you deal fairly with all. I paid the \$150 on our place.—Willis Sherbon, Merrill, Ia."

First Prize She Ever Won.

"I won \$100, all my own. It pays to enter your contests. They are surely conducted fairly. E. M. Hall, Montrrose, Mo."

We will send names and addresses of dozens and dozens who have won bicycles, watches, sewing machines, besides many larger premiums, to anybody writing for them.

Publisher American Fancier & Breeder, De Kalb, Ills.
I enclose \$..... for years subscription to both SUCCESSFUL

FARMING and your paper, and I wish to enter the.....(write ladies' or gents') Dot Contest. (If \$1.50 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.50, send one additional count for each 75¢ over \$1.50; if only 75¢ is paid send ONLY ONE count. The \$150.00 special prizes go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.)

My Count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name.....
(Have paper addressed to head of the family)

P.O. State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

Each dot is a distinct dot; any little blur on the paper or in the printing is not counted. There are no double dots.

If this Chart of Dots gets destroyed in any way, we will send you another printed on heavy paper upon receipt of stamp for postage.

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Strawberry Plants ! Eggs !

I have 16 varieties of strawberry plants, all large, and carefully selected with reference to their "business" qualities. Also raspberry and blackberry plants. No fancy varieties and no fancy prices. White, Buff and Barred Rock and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs. Send for price-list. H. L. SQUIRES, Wading River, N. Y.

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a high-class monthly magazine; the latest and best about Poultry, Fruits, etc. Subscribe now. Only 25c a year. Address, **POULTRY AND FRUITS, Nashville, Tenn.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From fine Golden Sebright **BANTAMS**



My Bantams are bred from the best imported stock and are mated for best results. Eggs \$3 per 12, \$5 per 26. Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

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CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column, 1 insertion 50 cents, 3 insertions \$1.00, 6 insertions \$1.75, 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE American FANCER & BREEDER both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first-prize stock at Erie, Pennsylvania and Warren at \$1.50 per dozen. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

EGGS FROM TWO PENS OF BLACK Javas, the coming utility fowl, scoring 185 1/2-183 1/2 at \$2.00 per setting; also from one pen of Buff Rocks at \$1.50. 2 good Buff Rock Cocks for sale; also 2 fine Buff Leghorn Pullets at \$1.00. C. F. McLain, Bevidere, Ill.

Value of Clover Hay for Poultry.

It is only recently that clover hay has been to be the cheapest and best winter food for laying hens, and that by its use the great difficulty of procuring green food is overcome. In fact, the essential want of hens in winter is not so much green food as bulky food of a nitrogenous character. For many years the writers and breeders have made a specialty of recommending all kinds of grains for poultry, the only variation being that at certain times some of it was to be whole grain, and at other times soft food was to be given. It did not occur to them that the effects long continued diet of grain was as injurious to fowls as to cattle, and that the concentrated grain food gave the best results, when diluted (if we may use the expression) with some kind of bulky material, which not only promoted digestion but also largely assisted in supplying the elements necessary for the albumen of the eggs, which was lacking in the carbonaceous food of grains.

Another important advantage in feeding clover hay is that it abounds in mineral matter, thus providing in a soluable condition for the shell, and in supplying the bony structure for the chicks in the eggs. The phosphates, salt, soda, magnesia, iron and nitrogen, are easiest obtained from the grasses, but in less proportion than from bran, or some product of the preparation of the grain

Yet it is more concentrated and more soluble, while the fowls can consume a much larger quantity. To attempt to feed clover, however, without grain as an assistant would be going to the other extreme; hence, the best results can only be obtained from a mixed or balanced ration, by which the laying hens are supplied with all the elements essential to the production of eggs, as well as to supply the hen with animal heat and to repair waste of tissue.

Poultry as Insect Destroyers.

There is one valuable advantage of keeping poultry on the farm that is generally overlooked, and that is the vast number of insect destroyers by them.

If every insect caught by a hen in a day were counted and an estimated made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of twenty-five hens, it would show that hens are more useful in that respect than may be supposed.

When busily at work scratching the hen securcs many grubs and worms, while the larvae of insects also assist in providing them with food.

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of a field for insects, and as a turkey can consume a large amount of food it will make away with a vast number of them each day.

The active guinea is ever on the search over the fields for insects. It does not scratch, but every blade of grass is looked over, and it rarely comes up to the barn-

yard to seek food. Its industry prompts it to secure its own foods, and in so doing hundreds of insects are destroyed.

The ravenous duck, whose appetite seems never satisfied, will attempt to seek enough in the fields, and it captures not insects, but the field mouse and small reptiles will be eaten if other food is not plentiful; but if insects abound they will be content with eating them in preference to anything else. The goose also is an excellent forager and does good service.

When we consider that the work of poultry in the fields is from early morn until sunset, and that this work continues throughout the season, the number of insects destroyed will appear too great for estimation. This valuable service on the part of poultry should be entered on the credit side of their account

Cheap Flooring

We will give a method of making a floor for a henhouse or other places where heavy animals are not to travel or teams to be driven over that is nearly as good and durable as a cement floor and is cheaper. It also makes a good walk around the house, in places where it will not be driven over.

Lay a foundation, four or six inches deep, with small stones or cinders from the coal ashes, making as near a level surface as possible. Then with a regular coal sieve get the coal ashes and add one bushel of fresh-slaked lime to every four bushels of ashes. Mix well and let it stand a few days, then add one gallon of salt and moisten to a thin mortar so that when put on it will settle down into the stones. Spread two or three inches thick, and in a few days give another coating. The more coatings and the thicker it is the longer it will last. If it is broken by accident it can be mended in the same way. It will be rat proof and waterproof, and if the upper surface of the last coating is smooth it can be kept clean, and absorbs no filth or odors whatever.

Oats as a Feed for Laying Hens

The majority of farmers consider oats a dangerous feed for chickens. The sharp points sometimes pierce the lining of the chicken's crop, thus producing a severe inflammation, usually resulting in death. Some varieties of oats are stiffer and sharper pointed than others. Then we believe there is more danger when the fowls are allowed to gorge themselves than when given a limited quantity.

All the cases we ever knew of where disease was caused by feeding oats the chickens went to the field or garden and ate all they wanted. We have frequently fed oats to our laying hens with the best results.

We feed at the rate of about two tablespoonsfuls to the hen in the morning, the hens having access to plenty of water and grit. When oats are fed extra, care should be taken to provide the fowls with abundance of grit and pure water. The water softens the hull of the oats, while the grit grinds it. Oats are a bone and muscle making food and egg producer.

OIL = SMELTER = MINES !

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Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

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LIME STONE GRIT**For Poultry,**

Manufactured from best quality of hard flinty stone, 97 per cent. carbonate of lime. Made in two sizes. Price 100 lbs 40c; in 500 lb. lots 30c per 100 lbs. Sample for stamp. NEHAWKA GRIT CO.,
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S. A. Carrick, Orangeville, Md.

The Rural Sun**Cash For Your Farm**

may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

\$10 Buys a 200 Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Test & Illustrated Cir 2c. J. A. Chelton, Fairmount, Md.

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and Golden Sebright Bantams**

of the choicest breeding for sale. All bred from high scoring pens. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices and full information. Lloyd E. Thompson, Sterling, Ill.

Do you want to Make Money?

If so, send stamps for full particulars of our "Money Making Propositions," for Man or Woman, Boy or Girl, in country or towns who has room enough to raise some Poultry or Pet Stock for us. American Fancier's and Breeder's Exchange;

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GAME COCKERS? Send 50 cents for a monthly journal devoted to Game fowls. Sample 5 cts. "Game Fancier's Journal," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Game Fancier's Journal" and THE AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER both one year.

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BELGIAN HARE****Can Put Dollars In Your Pocket.**

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**GROV STOCK FARM,
Warrenton, Ohio.**

Wanted To Sell.

500 of my Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes Light Brahmans. To readers of this paper I have show birds, also breeders. I guarantee to please every customer or his money back, try me and see. J. A. ROADRUCK,
Tipp Co.
Buck Creek, Ind.

NOTES.

Give the hens all of the buttermilk and skim milk they will drink.

Supply the laying hens with bones, oyster shells and vegetables.

Too much wet or sloppy food given nicer and command a better price than young fowls often induce scours.

A uniform lot of eggs look much better than eggs of all sizes and colors.

Without grit for the fowl there can be no thrift, and the owner must have plenty of grit if he succeeds.

Whenever you feed ducklings give them water to drink--clean water and grit in the bottom of the vessel.

If snappers infest your ponds and streams keep the ducklings and goslings away from them until well grown.

Any old will lay if given free range and a chance at grass bugs and worms. No need to force them now.

To have fertile eggs discard males that are overfat, overgrown and sluggish, and substitute younger and more active bird.

Cut off a part of the corn ration now from the breeding bird. They are liable to lay on too much fat as hot weather approaches.

If you must keep poultry in barn yard, supply grass or some form of green food daily. Every bit of garden greens not used on the table will be utilized by the fowls.

Sell your poultry. It is too valuable to dispose of now, right in the midst of the egg season.

Many a little chick dies from what is supposed to be some mysterious ailment, when the trouble is simply lice.

Eggs can be spoiled for hatching without actually freezing. Gather them often and keep them in a fairly warm place.

Don't make your nests of any material with seed or grain in it, the temptation to scratch will be too great for the hen.

The best fowls are none too good. The medium fowls are only tolerable. The inferior fowls are a snare and a delusion.

There is a great deal said about the necessity of mating hens with cockerals and cocks with pullets. The best authorities and most practical poultry raisers generally agree that it makes little difference as to how the mating is done. Unless one is following a system of line breeding it will not pay to take to give much consideration to mating according to ages, if other features must be placed in the background. Mate the flocks for quality and vigor. For another year plan to mate the best fowls irrespective of ages.

50c.

**Sample
Free.**

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BOYS Do you want to join a **GIRLS**

secret society? Here is your opportunity to become a member of an organization having secret signs, a password a secret code of writing and many other fascinating features. Everybody is joining. For particulars, enclose a two-cent stamp and address Ivan Johnson, 426 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky., and he will also send you a nice present FREE.

2-6

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Tells all about the operations of the various companies in the different fields, values of their properties, worth of their stock, kind of management, etc.

Subscription Price \$2.50 a Year.

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Early Surprise Golden Dent Field Corn.

The Earliest Field Corn in existence Ripens up sound in 90 days from planting. It is a pure and distinct variety, has deep grains and small cob and yields 90 to 100 bushels per acre. Has taken first prize at all the leading fairs in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. I will send a trial package of seed by mail for 10 cents in stamps. By express or freight, \$1.25 a bushel.

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POULTRY - CULTURE

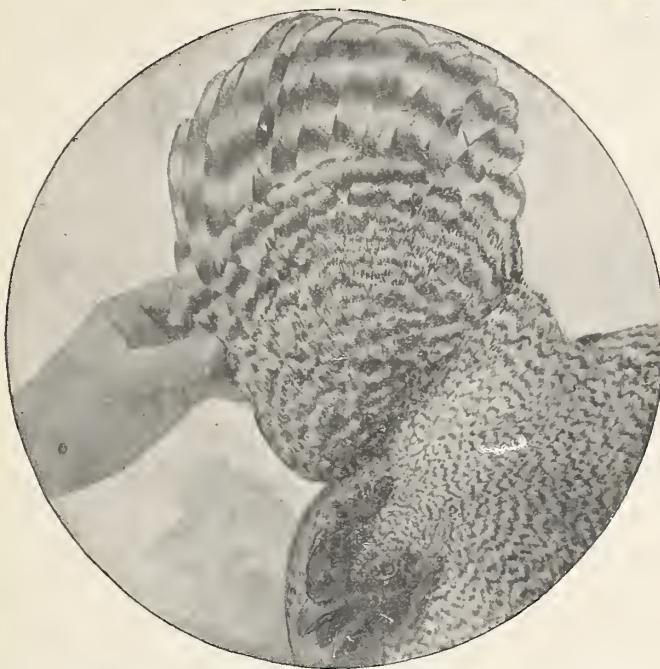
Poultry Culture is the oldest poultry paper published in Kansas City. Full of poultry news and has a large circulation in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**

American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.



Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens.
Match Mark Prince is a most remarkable bird in color and markings, clear, even surface color and nearly perfect in Eye, Comb, Legs and Shape. We value Match Mark Prince at \$100.00 on account of his valuable breeding qualities, mated with high scoring 'Blue Bird' hens and pullets. A limited number of eggs from this mating at \$1.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26.

The coming season are made up of the finest and most beautiful birds. These yards are selected from over 1,000 fine birds, and contain large, well matured and vigorous specimens, nearly all of them prize winners. We pack eggs in new baskets, and in such a manner that they will go safely long distances by Express, to any part of the continent and hatch just as well as at home. I guarantee eggs to arrive in good order. I have shipped eggs to nearly every State and Territory, and in almost every case with good results, as I send eggs that are fresh and well fertilized by strong and vigorous male birds, and I know a good per cent of them will hatch if proper care is given. Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks from such sires as "Match Mark," "Blue Prince 2d," "Hero Prince 2d," "Sweepstakes 2d" "Blue Jay," \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26. Five other high scoring sires, such as "Prince Lea," "Champion Prince," "High Mark" and "Hustler" \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Eggs from White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Turkeys eggs 50 cents each, from eight special matings. Eggs in large numbers a matter of correspondence. Birds hatched from our matings have won the highest honors in every State in the Union.

Choice Breeding Cockerels at \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Suitable to head any breeding yard and sure to improve your stock. 100 choice Breeding Toms and Hens \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Trios and breeding pens mated for best results; not akin. My strains are noted for their full breasts, deep bodies and broad backs, their extra heavy bone, medium short legs, vigor and hardiness, and their brilliant and perfect marked plumage. All are first-class in every respect, from prize-winning birds, selected for their size, purity of color and exhibition qualities.

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1903. Showing matings, giving prices of fowls and eggs, also plans and cost for Poultry Houses, and other valuable information, sent free.

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A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle of the Highest Breeding for sale. Choice Family Cows. Heifer and Bull Calves shipped to any part of the Country. Prices and pedigrees sent on application.

We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leg-horns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerals you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockeral breeder for. The youngest cockeral had the finest hockle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

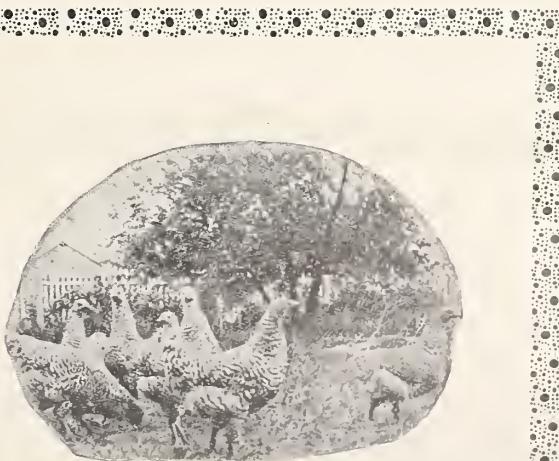
A. N. HILLS.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

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